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TRUTH PLEASANTLY TOLD.

The eighty-ninth annual Commencement of Brown University, Rhode Island, was celebrated with much enthusiasm on the 2d instant. Among the exercises was an Address before the Alumni, delivered by the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, a member elect from that State to the next Congress, and of which we find the following abstract in the Providence Journal. In this Address it seems to have been the object of the speaker to hold the mirror up to *American* nature and catch the "manners living as they rise" among us; and that there is as much of truth as of caricature in his portraiture will, we think, be generally admitted. The subject, as announced by the speaker, was "The Necessity for More of that Benignant Moderation which Scholarship should infuse into American Life." After stating the existence in our midst of an exaggerated immoderation, he proceeded to examine into the causes which produced it.

He examined, 1st, our Celtic peculiarities, which have contributed not a little to the recklessness and extravagance of our American life. He complimented the Celtic race highly. The pure Saxon and the pure Angle were a stupid and inferior race. When combined with the Celtic there has sprung from the cross the beauty and aroma of our civilization; but with them has grown that excessive luxuriance which no pruning can repress. From this combination we have that innate quickness of apprehension and heedless haste in action under which we are rushing so fast and headlong.

2d. The speaker considered, as a cause of our characteristic immoderation, the keen, nervous, unbalanced intellect of America. From it has sprung that unrest which allows no fat to grow upon our muscles: from it we have that nervous irritability which displays itself in the impatience and intolerance of our politics. The speaker made a thrust at the quick eager intellects who go around agitating the over-stimulated public pulse. "Agitate! agitate!" they cry, when there is the least reason for it, they being most agitated, because nobody else is.

3d. Our imagination dilated under the great physical surroundings, political prominence, and increasing grandeur of the Republic. The speaker elaborately illustrated this point by referring to our immense tonnage, our large lakes, our long rivers, our mountain ranges, our mammoth conifera, our vast mineral treasures, our wide prairies, our great crops, our growing cities, our enlarging territory, our unrivalled telegraphs, our extensive railroads and their equally extensive disasters, our mechanical skill and its infinite productions—all of which led the American to exaggerate his ability, his position, and his country. He found such a unity in the human mind that it could not be high strung on one subject without being similarly keyed up on all. There is such an excitement running through our American mind on account of our growing importance that we must aggrandize every thing with which we have to do. An American cannot sit still unless he does it with might and main. He must take an extravagant position. The orator hit this off very happily in the following episode:

"Now the highest enjoyment of a Frenchman is to have the last cantatrice in a fashionable opera. The Spaniard's transport reaches its climax when in the arena the matador, with skillful thrust, stretches his antagonist in the dust. The Neapolitan finds his paradise in the lengthening consciousness of his maccaroni. The German rises to his heaven on the cloud of his dreamful pipe and misty metaphysics. The Englishman grows comfortably extatic over roast beef and naval glory. The Turk ascends to his seventh heaven among the houris while he smokes his Narghilac and sips his mocha. The African, with his banjo on his knee, is "off for the other side of Jordan." The Irishman's chief joy is to take off his frieze coat at a fair, and, with shillelah whirling, invite any gintleman to stand before it; or, for the love of God, just to step on the tip end of his coat-tail, and be smashed into smithereens.'"

But the American—

"Finds not in the wide world a pleasure so sweet
As to sit near the window and tilt up his feet:
Puff away at the Cuba, whose flavor just suits,
And gaze at the world 'twixt the toes of his boots."

His adventurous and roving disposition was next adverted to. The American *en route* in Europe, the American on the Borders at home, the unresting American everywhere was drawn to the life, in illustration of the exaggeration of his national character.

The speaker gave succinctly what we had done as a nation in the last half century, and found in these elements of success the cause of that excess which is so characteristic of the Americans. We had increased our tonnage, manufactures, agriculture, numbers, incomes, and, proportionately, our conceit, pride, and exaggeration. Thirty-six years ago the Edinburgh Review had cautioned us against the use of that galaxy of epithets by which we persuaded ourselves we were the greatest of nations. We were even then cautioned against the use of superlatives. But the belief in our greatness will make us so as surely as thought precedes action.

We do not like people who belittle us. We are great in the past, greater in the present, and greatest in the future. We never tire of hearing our own praises. We are not satisfied with marking the lines of empire in the infant face of the cradled Hercules, but we must be always dandling the plump young one on our knee, and charming him until the world observes his prematurity of size and lungs!

4th. Our dialect has become exaggerated; our best words perverted and emasculated. One of our scholars has published a dictionary containing over 400 pages of Americanisms. We naturalize words easily. Our people are mosaic. We have the French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Welsh, Indian, and Africanese in our lexicography. "The metaphorical and other odd expressions belonging to the West and South, a list of which Mr. Bartlett has collected in his dictionary, originate in some funny anecdote, which makes its way up through many mouths, until it obtains the imprimatur of the Congressional Globe and the currency of the metropolitan press. If the history of our own lexicography were written it would be a comic one; for where no anecdote could be found as the root of our new phrases, their origin would be traced to the necessities of uneducated but original geniuses, who *make* words for their ideas, precisely as they make a new ox-yoke or threshing machine, which words soon become popular from the oddity of the thing, and in time find places beside the dignified Latin and homely Saxon of our tongue."

"Perhaps we ought to welcome," said the orator, 'this genesis of new words; since so many of our good English words have lost all meaning.' The word 'powerful' is powerless to convey any significance; 'magnificent' is tawdry; 'mighty' is weak; 'desperate,' 'all killing,' "all-fired' are gentle terms; 'first-rate' is generally acknowledged to be fifth-rate; 'old hoss,' when analyzed, is found to be the tenderest appellation of a biped juvenile, without hoofs; and an 'institution' is any thing which the institutor pleases—an eating saloon, a free-love club, a shoe-peg factory, a steam fire engine, a water cure, a six-barrelled pistol, a barber's shop, or a sausage-stuffing machine! A New Orleans paper calls the negro an institution. I heard a young father call his baby an institution. The generalizing mind of America sees in the baby the germ of future republics, and he dare express it. A New York paper sometime ago offered a reward for a new set of terms to express what used to be expressed by many of these familiar words."

The speaker referred to an English criticism on our intense phraseology, giving specimens in illustration; also to the manner in which so many of our good old English words had been emasculated by this unmeaning extravagance.

5th. Our ideas are aggrandized beyond all verisimilitude by superadding other ideas to them and expressing all in an intense phraseology. The sober hue is lost in the glare and distortion which seems to suit our character. We cannot give but a hint of the varied illustrations of the speaker to this point:

"A Southern editor wishes to say that the Mississippi is very low. How does he say it? 'The catfish are rigging up stern wheelers.' A strange genius describes a lake in Minnesota as so clear that, by looking into it, you can see them making tea in China. If any thing is insignificant, it is the 'little end of nothing whittled down to a point.' It any thing is great, it 'beats thunder,' or 'all creation.' If fast, 'lightning ain't a patching;' it goes 'rippity-click in *no* time!' Our boys bet 'their life on it, and nothing else'—'go their *death* on it, and nothing less.'"

These illustrations furnished the threshold of that *humor* which he illustrated in all its extravagance in his *sixth* division. This humor was the froth and sparkle, showing the depth of the wave. Our humor partook of the exaggerative quality more than any other. Some there were who could see nothing but absurdity, rant, and hyperbole in it, but the speaker contended that exaggeration was the very essence of fun, and especially American fun. Falstaff's monstering his courage and Captain Bobadil's braggadocio were cited as samples of English exaggeration; and the numerous grotesque and varied illustrations which Mr. Cox gave from American life would have satisfied the most sceptical that irreverent exaggeration was the life of our Humor. We give the following extract on this point:

"The proprietor of a newly organized city out West dilating on the unrivalled advantages by water and by rail of his magnificent site; or the Fourth of July orator, sweeping the periphery of creation to gather immense symbols of our everlasting glory; or the poet just fledged, and trying his feeble pinions on the thunderous symphonies of that almighty heft of water at Niagara; or the young attorney addressing his first jury, and never in the course of his extensive practice having met such outrageous injustice as that attempted on his client; or our little boys behind their cigars, and down on the 'old man' for some parental injunction; or our biggest statesman behind their Senatorial desks, and down on all mankind for their outrages on and presumption towards this great nation; all find expression in the sacrilegious audacity of our boys. The utter disregard of sacred things is not confined alone to our boys. In the Reign of Terror in France, while the men were cutting off human heads and carrying them around Paris on pikes, the boys were imitating them by guillotining cats and carrying around their heads on sticks; so, in America, the prevailing irreverence among our men finds its juvenile counterpart. Of course it was no one but an American who, in a South American city, stopped the Catholic procession, which bore along the host, to light his cigar from the sacred taper! The sacrilegious audacity was illustrated by an American company in the Mexican war, which during an earthquake was drawn up in line in one of the churches in the city of Mexico. While the Mexicans were rushing out of their houses, crying '*Tremblor!*' '*Tremblor!*' with consternation; or drop on their knees in church to beseech the Virgin with most sacred pusillanimity, this American company, at every horizontal quake, would be dashed against the church walls. What are they thinking of? With ready exaggeration they liken their situation to one of the surf-boats they had used at Vera Cruz. At every surge the cry goes round, 'Shove her off boys!' 'Steady, men, keep your places!' 'Now she rises! shove her off!' The juvenile counterpart again appears in the youth who was told the story of the two and forty children who were torn by bears for mocking the prophet. Instead of heeding the moral he went right out and saluted the first bald-headed individual he met with, 'Go up bald head! Now bring on your bears!' Why, not long ago, a good man addressed one of our Sabbath schools in Ohio; told them of the better world in tones so pathetic and tears so sincere that he seemed to touch cords of finest feeling in their gentle young bosoms, and concluded his remarks by requesting them to sing 'Jordan.' Instead of 'Jordan's stormy banks' he was astounded to hear, in one unbroken chorus, that

"Jordan am a hard road to travel."

"One would suppose in a Christian country that stream, consecrated by such holy memories, would not be polluted by the ribaldry of our youth. Jordan! whose banks are hallowed by the footprint of prophet and saint; whose waters rose up that Israel might bear over that beauteous type of our covenant with Heaven; whose wave mirrored the clear sky and the peaceful dove descending upon the baptized Redeemer—emblematic of the Fatner's pleasure; Jordan! at the mention of whose name, though the twelve stones erected by Israel have long since mouldered, and though the spot where the body of our Lord was immersed has no monument for its identity—though the Bedouin roams in its valley, and its calcined soil no longer smiles with cultivation—is still dear to the Christian of every clime, as with wistful eye he gazes upon that fair and happy land where his possessions lie, and with the power of grace struggles through its swelling flood to that other bank where the world hath no temptation and the tomb no terror, where immortality with the dear ones who have gone before becomes a presence and a transport. Jordan! whose flow makes music with the dying song of praise, whose light silvers the darkness of the valley of the shadow, and fills the fading vision with the glory of the answered prayer, and the soul with the reality of that country beyond where the good Shepherd forever enfolds his own in the sweet pastures by the still waters. Jordan! Aye, and what *other* consecrated association is not *broken* up by the ploughshare of rant, defiant, independent Young America? Said I not truly 'that our humor stops at no sacrifice for its fun?'"

After touching upon our rampant patriotism, as exhibited in our Declaration of Independence—which he regarded as a most transcendent and splendid piece of rhetoric—the orator referred, seventhly, to the exaggerations of our social life, which was turned topsy-turvy by the unnatural stimulus to riches. Fraud and dishonor were the result. He drew a picture of a land sale in the far West as an example of the inordinate haste to get gold.

Personal display, unnatural greed, and the overestimate of the value of money are the incentives to those extremes of daily life which are filling our insane asylums with our overworked and unrelieved people.

Ill natured people find fault with Miss Flora McFlimsey because she trundles that hoop of unapproachable circumference; and because, after flitting from shop to shop through the bazaars of two worlds, in fevered despair, she fills the air with the pitiful wail of "nothing to wear." Miss McFlimsey is but a type of the enlarged area, flaunting ultraism, pompous pride, and noisy fluttering of our enterprising people. Wherever wealth is suddenly acquired, Miss McFlimsey will be found with her gorgeous array and her lamentable destitution! No sooner is such a prodigy born than a young miss of thirteen, from Connecticut—the land of steady *habits*—claims to be its mother!

The amenities and luxuries of life all float on this golden Pactolus; but along with them are the laughing genii who puncture the follies and hold the mirror up to the oddities and charms that bubble and effervesce in the wake. Rev. Creamcheese preaches, and fashionable religion, with lavendered handkerchief, wipes away the tears that never flow; but Curtis, the rogue, sits demurely by, and Mrs. Potiphar goes to his canvass illustrated by his facile humor. Parvenu pride turns up its aristocratic nose at plebeian vocations; but Saxe, the wag, is sliding the genealogical line of the McBrides through his fingers, and holds up the wax-end with a chuckle. Fifth avenue attends the opera and the theatre, and, innocent of Italian or French, affects to die away in the cadences of Parodi or shiver with excitement at the frenzy of Rachel; but the lorgnette of Mitchell is levelled at them, and their daguerreotypes are soon caught by the sunbeams of his fancy.

This humor of ours cannot be spared so long as we have so many empirics in medicine, pettifoggers in law, demagogues in politics, pretenders in religion, and snobs in society.

8th. The speaker then considered as the chief cause of all this exaggeration that individual independence, which in excess is as dangerous as in its proper sphere it is ennobling to the American character.

He drew a contrast between the older civilization of other lands and the civilization of our own. He found in the latter a stern censorship which protected the *individual*, while it elevated the masses. In the older civilization he found but a few of the great and gifted. The mass of the people of Greece and Rome were like the nebulæ on the outer heavens, indistinct and hazy. The spirit of our age, like the telescope of Ross, has resolved the masses into stars, each bright and particular, the least as well as the greatest, as of some use in this universe of light, beauty, and benevolence.

From a discussion of this individual independence Mr. Cox proceeded to deduce from it the benefits it had given. After dilating thereon, he pounced rather unexpectedly upon the "higher law," which has been the subject of several Commencement orations.

In speaking of this individual independence as the source of higher law and similar extravagancies the orator said it was no new problem; it was as old as Roger Williams, whose good sense scotched, if it did not kill it, when he met, combated, and overthrew William Harris, the "firebrand" of Rhode Island, two hundred years ago.

Mr. Cox quoted Chief Justice Durfee in defining higher law and in condemnation of that "Idea of Pure Reason" which sought to supplant on earth the common-sense understanding of mankind. He gave its definition in the language of Harris, viz: "*That any person who could conscientiously say he ought not to submit to any human authority should be exempt* from all law." He then proceeded to give Roger Williams's refutation; and to pour out upon this doctrine his denunciation as the worst extravagance of the American mind. He called it one of that family of New England *isms* in which insanity seems to be hereditary. "It is no longer a harmless lunacy. The judgment of the judges is not contemned by the ignorant rabble, but the enthusiastic and gifted sophist. The anarch of our day is not the unlearned, but the *mis*-learned. He who should give nourishment to the body politic, by his wise moderation and scholarly talent, is content to play the part of a crumb in the throat, which often gives the most trouble when it affords the least nourishment.

The orator discriminated between liberty and law, and quoted from Choate's eloquent speech on the judiciary in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

In conclusion, he urged upon the educated American the duty of moderation in every department to curb our Celtic impulses; to calm our nervousness into an energy without recklessness; to magnify our American mind with solid attainments commensurate with our physical greatness; to chasten our humor with a decency and cheer which has neither hyperbole nor rant; to restrain our impetuous independency, which threatens the very existence of our social order; to instil more reverence into our youth; give more emphasis to old age, and to inspire more awe of the sacred relations we sustain to our land, our race, and our God. "This problem has been pressed upon us," said the speaker, "Can we have in the United States earnestness without extravagance, imagination without wild romance, talent in full strength and genius in vigorous flight without vehemence and rashness?" "I answer for you, yes! This University, for which we feel so thrilling a pride, founded in so noble a spirit, with benefactions so wise and generous, and so well celebrated by our accomplished Professor of History; this institution solved that problem forty-nine years ago, when she sent forth into the world WILLIAM LARNED MARCY."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1857.

I am at a loss to say whether the exterior grandeur of the New York dwelling, with its brown stone and marble, exceeds the interior taste and expensiveness, of its rich furniture, paintings, statuary, and other ornaments. In my many visits here, I have had occasional opportunities to see the interior, and every successive year shows an advance in the style, and of course in the cost, of this part of life here. Last evening I returned the call of a Saratoga acquaintance, very plain and unpretending in his manners and appearance, and found a superb establishment, among the remarkable objects in which were two statues, one a noble bust of Daniel Webster, in the purest white marble, I think the most life-like piece of marble I ever saw; the other was a full length statue of the only child of the family, who had died seven years ago, in the eighth year of his age. The countenance was very sweet, and seemed to express the Saviour's injunction, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." They were executed by an artist of this city, with an unpronounceable German name, and doubtless cost thousands.

Real estate has not, so far, felt the influence of the financial troubles. It is the only thing upon which the owner can certainly raise money. Notes, and bonds, and stocks, and goods, all fail to secure a man what he needs to meet his obligations. But there is always money enough to lend on mortgage of real estate in the city. The rents paid here are enormous. Devlin's clothing store, for instance, on Broadway, opposite the Park, pays $28,000 a year. It is supposed that Stewart's would rent for $100,000 a year. Every thing is upon the high pressure scale.

I had hoped to close my Saratoga trip with an excursion a little beyond there, to Lake George, which I have never yet visited, though so often within 30 miles of it; but this year, as heretofore, circumstances prevented the enjoyment. A North Carolina friend, in whose most agreeable company I had contemplated going, writes me an account of what I missed, which is so much better than any thing I can write this morning, that I take the liberty of appending it:

"If you had gone with us to Lake George, you would henceforth have one less regret for a thing of beauty lost, than must now dim the mirror of life's retrospection. The whole route was one of exhilaration and enjoyment. Lawn and grove, and rock and cataract diversify the road to the Lake. We cross the Hudson at Glen's Falls, where the river makes a bold descent of 75 or 100 feet over a rocky precipice, within the rear of which occurred perhaps the most thrilling incident in American fiction, and we then pass along the defile leading therefrom to old Fort William Henry, as famous also in American history. On the night of our arrival we were favored with the most brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis that I have ever witnessed. Waves of light, beautiful as exhalations from a constellation of rainbows, flashed athwart the Lake from one mountain top to another, and were reflected with multiplied magnificence in the crystal mirror below. These floating masses of golden gossamer passed in luminous undulations from east to west and from west to east through an arc of perhaps 25 or 30 degrees, sometimes rapidly as a shooting star, and then chasing each other as gracefully as those fair "Lancers" of Saratoga under the joint leadership of the grave Generallissimo from Gotham and the fascinating Brooklyn beauty. These brilliant evolutions finally terminated in a gorgeous pencil of rays converging towards the zenith, from which they vanished and were lost in the starry drapery of heaven. The next day was gloriously beautiful, and as the little steamer threaded her winding way through the 365 islands of the Lake, the purity and serenity of Eden seemed to rest upon the scene, and "the spirit of God to move upon the face of the waters," even as before the morning stars first sang together.

"We are now halting in the happy valley of Rasselas formed by the Green Mountains on the East and the Equinox range on the West. The latter is immediately in rear of our quarters—the Equinox House—the highest peak of which is about 3700 feet above tide water. We had the faintest trace of a frost this morning. The air is pure as the paradise of the Peris, and as keen just now as if fresh from a flirtation with one of Dr. Kane's icebergs.

"After the tragedy comes the farce, and the fitness of things perhaps required that as the day had been abundant in beauty, the night should be prolific in the burlesque. Our arrival at Whitehall was simultaneous with the advent of no less distinguished a personage than "Professor Gardner, the New England soap man," (*en route* for Saratoga,) whom I never before heard of, though he assured us that he had "traversed all the Northern and Western States, and some of the Southern, including the two provinces of Canada." His mode of announcing his mission was unique, appropriate and effective. The whole village was at once thrown into a paroxysm of curiosity and expectation. Men, women and children were startled at the appearance of a man wearing a long peaked cap of light blue velvet, seated in a buggy, having suspended therefrom a gong large enough to serve for all the New York hotels, upon which he kept up an incessant beating and banging, while driving furiously through the streets. Such a thundering never before disturbed the quiet of that little provincial village. At the corners of the streets, in front of the groggeries (not a few,) and wherever he found a group large enough to make it an object, he announced in stentorian tones that "an address would be delivered that evening in front of the Park House, on a subject of vital and universal interest, which would be discussed in a scientific and humorous manner, by one of the most noted and eloquent orators of the age." Of course "at early candle light," all Whitehall and "the rest of mankind," and of woman and baby kind too, were there. The speech was worthy of the subject, the man, and the occasion; but I shall not attempt to report it, as it sets all translation at defiance. Should the opportunity ever offer, you will of course not fail to see and hear "one of the most noted and eloquent orators of the age." You will then agree with me that he surpasses Foote in fluency, and rivals Benton in the energy of his egotism: before the luminous scintillations of the soap man the little giant must pale his ineffectual fires, and even the mixed metaphors and delirious declamation of Keitt must yield the palm of superiority to the saponaceous Professor. Until your longing eyes have rested upon the wiry form and restless features of the "unrivalled soap seller," you will not have seen a live Yankee in all his native strength of shrewdness, impudence and enterprise.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton was brought to this market yesterday from the plantation of John McNair, Esq., of Robeson County. Jas. G. Cook, Esq., was the purchaser at 16½. A bale from the plantation of Col. William McKay of the same county, received later on the same day, was sold to George McNeill, Esq., at 15¾.

Last year the first bale was received on August 25th from Col. Wm. McKay's plantation, and sold for 12¾.

NEW GOODS.—There has been an unusually brisk trade in dry goods for a week or ten days past, and blockading goods-boxes are rapidly disappearing from our streets without the intervention of the town guard. Our merchants bring good stocks, and sell them reasonably; as is evidenced by the fact, as we are informed, that there is a larger wholesale dry-goods business done in Fayetteville than in all other towns in the State combined.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—The Deep River Navigation Company have made another contract for the completion of the works with a Northern Company largely interested in the coal-fields. Only two of the conditions of the contract are stated in the Herald—one that the contractors shall finish the entire works by the 1st of October 1858; the other that the Town of Wilmington authorizes a corporate subscription of $25,000 to be made when the work is completed, and to be paid in bonds running ten years from that date.

The Herald strongly appeals to the people of Wilmington to authorize the subscription, and thus enable the contractors to *finish* the works, and the next Legislature to *perfect* them.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes from Raleigh that Hon. L. O'B. Branch and W. W. Holden, Esq., are at present the favorites for the next democratic nomination for Governor. We have heard it suggested that the spoils will be so partitioned as to satisfy both of these gentlemen—Mr. Branch to be Governor, and Mr. Holden to be Senator in place of Gov. Reid, whose seat is to be filled by the next Legislature. It is not for us to say whether the Democracy could make a better choice; that is their business. But it is scarcely too much to say that Mr. Holden will make a more efficient and useful representative of North Carolina than either or both of the present Senators.

MORE SIRUP.—Mrs. P. M. Powell, of Richmond, has kindly sent us some excellent Chinese Sugar Cane Sirup. It *was* of better quality than any we have seen.

Since the above was in type and the sirup used up, our friend Peter McEachin, Esq., of Gilopolis, Robeson county, has sent us a specimen of his manufacture. The last is always the best.

A Coachmaker's Convention is called, to meet at Raleigh during the State Fair. Cause; "a painful impression that Coachmakers are not sufficiently remunerated for their labor in carrying on their business." People engaged in all other occupations are singularly enough impressed with the same idea as to their remuneration.

North Carolina sixes are selling in New York at 92. Virginia sixes at 87. Missouri 70. Kentucky and Georgia at par.

Maine has elected the Republican ticket by a large majority.

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond Co., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. N. McQueen, S. J. MOFFITT M. D., to Miss M. A. McKENZIE, eldest daughter of Mr. B. B. McKenzie.

Long may they live,
Happy may they be,
Blessed with contentment,
And from all misfortunes free.

COM.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN RACKLY. Aged about 50 years.

Also, on the 7th inst., Mr. WILLIAM FAISON aged 66 years and 10 days.

At Masonborough Sound, Miss BARBARA McMURPHEY, aged 73 years.

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, EDWARD, infant son of Asa A. and Susan Hartsfield.

WISE COUNSEL.—The Richmond Enquirer advises its party friends to discourage further agitation of the vexed sectional question. The advice is good, and it is to be hoped will be heeded. Had it been given earlier, however, it might have been more hopefully acted upon. As it is, the Enquirer and its party friends have agitated so long and so vigorously, that there is reason to fear that the disturbed elements are beyond the control of those who raised the storm.

There is certainly, if Democratic claims are well founded, no necessity for any further agitation. It is claimed by the party that the repeal of the Missouri restriction struck from the statute book the last remaining act of Northern aggression upon Southern rights and honor. With its disappearance the South once more became the equal of its rival, and the country was saved. It has been since re-saved by Buchanan's election; again saved by the Dred Scott decision; yet once more saved by the last Congressional elections. Why not let it stay saved? Why agitate further? The Executive is thoroughly democratic; Congress is thoroughly democratic; the judicial branch of the Government is eminently conservative. What then have we to fear? Or what to gain by pretending that we fear, and therefore boring every body with thundering speeches in the next Congress, and fiery editorials in all the Democratic organs, great and small? The Enquirer's advice is good. Will its party friends heed it? It would be taking the "breath out of their nostrils," and so great a sacrifice can scarcely be expected.

The Enquirer itself throws out an anchor to windward, as if fearing the effect upon its party of a cessation of agitation. Whilst it "remonstrates against any undue discussion of the slavery question in Congress, *because it can discern no good to result from it:*" because "the rights of the South are safe under the guardianship of the Administration; and with a Democratic Congress there can be no danger of any insult or injury to the interests and honor of the South:" it yet declares that "of course, if the Black Republicans attack our institutions [in speech] in the next Congress, they must be met promptly. And hence agitation may ensue. But then it will be no fault of the South or the National Democrats of the North." To whom then can blame attach? Surely not to the Republicans. They are powerless. They can neither injure nor insult us, the Enquirer declares. Meeting them in discussion, it also affirms, can only produce agitation, from which harm only can result. Yet those who thus meet them, and uselessly produce the harmful agitation are free from fault! It is queerly argued.

Let the Black Republicans alone, so long as they confine their attacks upon us to the Buncombe speeches made by them, as by our members, for home consumption. If they insist upon abusing us, and assailing our institutions, why let them. Who need care? What harm can come of it? They are everywhere out-numbered. They can pass no offensive law. They can do nothing but talk. Let them talk: and when it is found that they are permitted undisputed enjoyment of that privilege upon which every American peculiarly prides himself, they will quit talking and attend to business. The everlasting gabble of a minority in a legislative body is stupid enough. But the toleration and encouragement by the majority of reply to all the nonsense uttered by their opponents is silly beyond expression. It was a wise saying among the Hebrews—"if a word be worth *one* shekel, silence is worth *two*." Let the North, if it pleases, win one: let the South earn two.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA

Although the latest news from Delhi, the details of which are now before us, possesses no striking change in the relative position of the British forces and those of the insurgents, and tells of no decisive movement having taking place on either side, it is nevertheless exceedingly gloomy in every point of view. The continued successful resistance of the main body of the rebels at Delhi, and the inability of the British forces to do more than repulse sorties; the treacherous massacre of the garrison and European inhabitants of Cawnpore, and the seizure of that important place, although promptly recovered by General Havelock; the forced retreat of the British after "an obstinate battle" and "with heavy loss" from Agra; the mutiny of two regiments in the Punjaub, accompanied by the usual slaughter of Europeans; the complete stagnation of trade and commerce at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; the apprehended destruction of the harvest; the mutiny of the Gwalior troops, and the sudden death of the two commanders, Sir Henry Barnard before Delhi, and Sir Henry Lawrence in Oude, are disasters, which, if not irreparable, certainly complicate in a great degree the difficulty of the task which the British have to perform in reconquering the revolted provinces of Central India.

There can be no doubt that the energy, resources, and physical power of Great Britain are more than sufficient to accomplish the herculean task before them; that the promise in the Queen's Speech, on proroguing Parliament, "to omit no measures to quell the grave disorders," will be faithfully fulfilled; and that the rebels will be made to render fearful retribution for the inhuman atrocities they have committed. But before this comes to pass, and "tranquility is restored to India," many a brave soldier will be laid low, many a heart made desolate, and an amount of money expended to sustain the work of death and devastation, more than ample to carry out the vast schemes of improvement and civilization which the most sanguine philanthropists have recommended.

So long as the Madras and Bombay armies continue loyal,—and no suspicion seems to be entertained of their fidelity,—and so long as the Hindoo peasants remain sufficiently well affected to decline exchanging British rule, unpalatable as it may be, for the anarchical tyranny of military license, or the unbridled despotism of the Mogul dynasty, there is no cause to fear that the British dominion in Bengal will not be restored, whatever it may cost, and whatever time it may take; but should these great safeguards commence to yield, then indeed it may be said that the "colossal edifice of the British Empire in India is tottering to its fall," and that the battles of the last hundred years will have to be all fought over again. We trust, however, that no such calamity will occur; that peace will be speedily restored by British arms, and that after the outbreak is quelled, the conqueror will prevent the recurrence of similar disasters by the adoption of a mild, equitable, and humane system of government, by which the cause of humanity and civilization may be advanced.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

AMERICAN PRECOCITY IN POLITICAL WISDOM.

The retirement of men of ripe years from our National Councils is a fact of which the increasing prevalence can hardly fail to be impressed on the attention of all who were contemporary with the earlier political history of the country. There was a time when some maturity of age, if not in itself a prerequisite for political preferment, was at least considered no disqualification for such offices of trust and honor as demand for their due discharge some maturity of judgment. Without venturing to affirm that our modern habitudes have entirely reversed this theory, we cannot but remark in much of our current popular oratory the presence of a disposition to indulge in the laborious disparagement of that caution and conservatism which are commonly associated with age, whilst in contrast with its "timidity" or "phlegm" the "generous impulses" and "unspoiled sympath es" of youth are lauded as the spring of all healthful and hopeful political activity.

A Boston contemporary alludes to this species of appeal in the following terms, which seem to us as just in themselves as they are specially appropriate to our own country and times. The reference it makes to the "lesson and command" of the Holy Book with respect to the veneration due to the "hoary head," will, we hope, secure for its observations a patient consideration from all who, in their admiration for *modern* philosophy, have not wholly discarded as obsolete the teachings of a volume which, more than any other, is open to the imputed disadvantages of antiquity, and which, among the historical events it records, dates the decline and fall of the Jewish Empire from the counsel of the "young men who stood before" Rehoboam, the successor of Solomon.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF SEPTEMBER 8.

It is both a significant fact and a pestilent sign when politicians deliberately attempt to practice upon the generous sympathies of young men. At the risk of whatever imputation of deliberate "fogyism," let us say as long as age and experience and wisdom are venerated and obeyed our days may be long and peaceable in the land. This is the lesson and the command of a book much older and wiser than any generation of politicians. The volume is in some danger of being forgotten in this day of superficial counsel and unprincipled intrigue.

A modern prophet, unlike the prophets and wise men and law-givers of old, rejoices with an exultant joy that power is about to pass into the hands of the young men of the age. Thus new life is to be given to liberty and freedom and to all moral and material prosperity.

It is true that youth itself is radiant with hope and promise; it is rich in faith, trust, and confidence; it is fresh and manly in its strength; it is generous and devoted in its views, ardent in attachments, and prompt in executions. But, as a crown to all its virtues and attractions, it is most beautiful in its submission and obedience to the just authority of its elders. This is the chief glory of a young man—to learn wisdom at the feet of his father, to be formed after good examples, and to yield a ready deference to the advice and commands of his elders.

We not believe in conferring power exclusively upon young men; nor do we deem such pretended spontaneous movements the harbingers of a better age. Young men, having little experience and great hope, are apt to be over-confident. Not being schooled in the arts and tricks of designing men, they do not suspect them, and are often deceived. Without large observation, they are likely to give undue prominence to a few principles; of limited resources in statesmanship, they are easily discouraged; and, unused to the rebuffs and reverses of fortune, they become impatient and dispirited. The young and the old are mingled in the affairs of life; so they should act in concert in the administration of the State, all in their proper places—the old to give direction and counsel by their experience and wisdom, the young to give energy and vigor by the alacrity of their obedience and the promptness of their execution. The qualities of the one may thus supply the defects of the other; the young men will be learners, while the old are still actors, and the State may thus enjoy that authority which follows old men and that popularity and favor which accompanies youth.

The would-be statesman, who addresses either young or old as a distinctive class, is more a seeker for self-aggrandizement than a friend to the young or to the State. He who so wickedly flatters the young is to be feared as a demagogue; he is *a corrupter of youth and a perverter of nature*. Such appeals are the offspring of a shallow head and a wicked heart.

The red men of the forests—those dwellers in the light of nature—would look upon that *brave* as a monster of wickedness who should hail the expulsion of their old men from the council-fires of their nation as the harbinger of a better time. The eye of nature would see nothing in such a spontaneous movement but a sudden conquest over all good by the mischievous spirit of all evil.

The chiefest poet of ancient and perhaps of modern times, when he would represent an authority fitted to calm the animosities, soothe the unruly passions, and heal the fatal dissensions among the young men of the camp or State, exhibits to us the aged Nestor; who had ruled for two generations, and was still upon the stage with the third.

"Experienced Nestor, in persuasion skilled,
Words sweet as honey from his lips distilled.
Two generations now have passed away,
Wise by his rules and happy by his sway:
Two ages o'er his native realm he reigned,
And now the example of the third remained."

This is the spontaneous sentiment of all right-minded, pure-hearted men, in all time and all over the world. Every ingenuous young man is proud to learn wisdom and virtue and action from his fathers; he looks upon the old with veneration and respect, and as his natural superiors and rulers. He does not rejoice with an inward joy when in the course of events the fathers are gathered to the grave and power and trust fall into his hands, but, formed by their example, he mourns that it must be so, and accepts the rule with diffidence and regret

Cicero, in that most delightful as well as profound book of his upon old age, gives an instance of a republic prosperous and flourishing in virtue and in wealth till power passed into the hands of a class of rash young orators. *How came this noble republic of yours to be ruined? It was overrun with a horde of inexperienced, silly, unfledged orators.*

Origin of the Word Loafer.—An American whom I met in a Swiss mountain walk, some five years since, claimed the word, and gave this derivation: An old Dutchman settled at New York, and acquired a considerable fortune. He had an only daughter, and a young American fell in love with her or her dollars, or both. The old father forbade him his house, but the daughter encouraged him. Whenever the old merchant saw the lover about the premises he used to exclaim to his daughter,—"There is that 'lofer' of yours; the idle, good-for-nothing," &c.: and so an idle man, hanging about, came to be called a "loafer."

Notes and Queries.

What is the difference between a pool of stagnant water, and a pewter image of Satan?

One is a *dead level*, while the other is a *lead devil*.

HERR DRIESBACH AND HIS LION.

The Galena (Ill) Courier publishes a letter from a correspondent in Potosi, Wis., who says: "Tired of this itinerant and Benedick life, about three years since, the Herr took to himself one of the most intellectual and amiable of the Buckeye daughters, and removed to this place, where he had purchased himself a beautiful farm, and where he has retired to cultivate the earth and make for himself a pleasant home."

Since then the Lion Tamer has visited Dubuque; and the editor of the Express of that city gives the following interesting recognition:

"Last evening we, with two companions, walked up street with a very worthy farmer from within one mile of Potosi, Wisconsin, who talked about his 'pigs, geese, and ducks,' and with what success he tilled his farm. As an instance of his successful tillage he stated that he sold the product from fifty feet square of his farm, of which he kept an account, for forty-three dollars Hence it may be seen that this farmer, Herr Driesbach, has some skill as well as pride in his farming. Our chief object in taking this walk was that the Herr desired us to witness a meeting between himself and his old pets of the menagerie, which he had not seen for more than a year, and which, of course, we were most anxious to witness, to see whether time, travel and change had obliterated from their recollections their old master. On entering the canvass, which was before the audience began to collect, Herr desired us to stand before the cage of the Bengal tiger, he remaining at the door the while. This tiger, from some old sore, had just as old a grudge against him, and managed to give a marked demonstration of the fact. This cage was selected for the first test of recognition. While we were stationed immediately in front, Herr came sauntering along carelessly, habited in a farmer's costume, and as he neared the cage the tiger's eyes began to glisten with great brilliancy as they bore directly upon him, and at the same time, a low guttural growl began to raise in his throat, which burst out into a ferocious howl as he leaped at the bars to get at him when he passed by. This experiment was tried several times with the same result, and when at length Herr spoke to him, his rage knew no bounds, leaping at the bars, he dashed his paws out to tear him, and only ceased when his old master walked out of his sight.

"The next place we were desired to remove to was the large cage containing a large lion, two leopards and a lioness. We mention them thus as it is the order they stand in the cage, it being divided into apartments As Herr approached this cage the lioness caught sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition. On his coming up to her she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage, she kissed him, and placed her paw in his hand with all the air of an intense affection.

"Indeed, while he was in her presence, she did not know how to control herself, but would lick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer presence. While Herr was talking to the lioness, the old lion in the other end of the cage began to get jealous and grumbled, for he too had recognised his old friend. Herr said to him 'Billy getting jealous?' and then walked up to him, when the creature crowded against the bars to get closer to him if it were possible, and kissed his face and licked his hands with as great demonstrations of delight as the other. The leopards too, in the same cage, knew their old master, and watched him as they lay with their noses close to the bars with evident pleasure, and seemed highly pleased as he spoke to them In all our days we do not recollect any exhibition that gave us so much satisfaction as did this meeting of old friends, and while we watched them in their congratulations, we could not make up our mind which was the most delighted, Driesbach, to know that he was not forgotten by these affectionate creatures, or that they were once more in his presence. While we were watching Herr and his old companions the crowd began to gather in, and our companions and self departed highly gratified at the result."

Franklin Asking for Work.—When quite a youth Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the reply.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America! lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and, in a very brief space, set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of John:

"Nathaniel saith unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see?"

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

Rather a Peculiar Style of Compliment to a Wife.—Thomas Raikes, in his Diary, tells the following singular story, which, if true, out-Griseldas of old in its ideas of what a wife's forbearance should lead her to endure:

The Marquis de ———, eldest son of the duke, is married to a handsome wife, and both are sincerely attached to each other. No union can be more happy. The other night they had dressed for a ball to which they were invited, and at the moment of departure the lady made her appearance in such a bewitching toilette, and looking so divinely beautiful, that the husband was seized with a sudden fit of jealousy, and without any feeling of resentment or ill-will to his wife, but merely to prevent others from the enjoyment of such a sight, he very deliberately tore her gown in pieces from her back. Many English ladies would have sued for a separation. I asked how the young French marquise bore the disappointment. The answer "she was flattered beyond measure, and proud of this proof of her husband's admiration; and, in fact." said the narrator, "there was something beautiful and sublime in this flash of sentiment." I had so little *poesie* in my nature that it struck me as very ill-bred, rather cruel, and exceedingly selfish.

Last Fond Looks.—When a lady (we are talking of a lady in the full height and breadth of fashion) has got her bonnet and gloves on, and is perfectly ready with her parasol in hand, she always goes back to the looking-glass to take a last fond look. Upon our asking "a dear, handsome duchess" if this was not the truth, and the beautiful truth, she had the charming candor to state: "Yes, my dear Punch, it is the truth, but not all the truth. No woman, take my word for it, is satisfied with one look. At least I know that I am not, for (and here our duchess laughed, as though she was pleased with herself and all the world) I don't mind telling you, I invariably take four, four good ones. The first look in the glass is for myself, that's fair; the second is for my husband, that's nothing but just; the third is for my friends, that's only generous; and the last is for my rivals, that's human nature. If the last lood satisfies me, then I know it is all right, and I assure you I never take any more!"

London Punch.

CURIOSITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

The peculiarities of that terrible but mysterious agent, lightning, are made the subject of an interesting paper in a recent number of the British Quarterly Review.

Two clouds are not necessary for the production of lightning, which is frequently discharged from a solitary clump of vapor, when a connexion can be established with the earth. A French academician, named Marcolle, describes a case where a mere cloudlet, about a foot and a half in diameter, killed a poor woman by dropping a thunderbolt upon her head. It has been shown by Faraday that the electric fluid contained in a single flash might perhaps be supplied by the decomposition of one grain of water alone.

M. Arago has divided the lightning into three sorts. The first includes those where the discharge appears like long luminous lines, bent into angles and zig-zags, and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple, or red This kind is known as forked lightning, because it occasionally divides into two branches. Charpentier relates a case where a flash severed into three forks, each of which struck points several hundred feet apart. Still more numerous furcations have been reported, for it is said that during a tempest at Landerneau and St. Pol de Leon twenty-four churches were struck, though only three distinct claps were heard. This was eight churches apiece for the three explosions.

The second class of lightning differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused, and is designated as sheet lightning. Sometimes it simply gilds the edges of the cloud whence it leaps; but at others it floods with a lurid radiance, or else suffuses its surface with blushes of a rosy or violet hue.

The third class of lightnings are remarkable for their eccentricities, and have been made the subject of considerable attention among meteorologists, many of whom have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings, they differ so widely from the ordinary sort of flashes. They exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire—not momentary apparitions, but meteors which take their own time, and travel at a remarkable rate. It is this incelerity which gives them their doubtful character, as an electric bolt is supposed to be one of the leading emblems of velocity. Among other anecdotes related of this kind of lightning is the following incident which occurred to a tailor in the Rue St. Jacques, Val de Grace, about the year 1743. M. Babinet was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to investigate the facts, and reported substantially as follows:

"After a loud thunder-clap, the tailor being finishing his meal, saw the chimney board fall down as if beset by a slight gust of wind, and a globe of fire, the size of a child's head, come out quietly into the room, at a small height above the floor. The tailor said it looked like a good-sized kitten, rolled up into a ball, and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, but he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, like a young cat that wants to rub itself against its master's legs; but by moving them aside gently he avoided the contact. It appears to have played for several seconds about his feet, he bending his body over it and examining it attentively. After trying some excursions in different directions, it rose vertically to the height of his head, which he threw back to avoid touching his face. The globe, elongating a little, then steered towads a hole in the chimney above the mantelpiece, which hole received a stove-pipe in winter, but was now pasted over with paper. "The thunder,' he said, 'could not see the hole; but nevertheless the ball went straight to the aperture, removing the paper without hurting it, and made its way into the chimney. Shortly afterwards, when he supposed it had time to reach the top, it made a dreadful explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on the roof of smaller buildings, which they broke through. The tailor's lodging was on the third story; the lower ones were not visited at all by the thunderbolt."

Lightning when it meets an obstruction in its course frequently shatters the non-conducting object, dispersing and bursting substances asunder in every direction, as if they had been charged with gunpowder. The stone pinnacle of a church in Cornwall was struck by lightning, and one fragment weighing three hundred pounds was hurled sixty yards to the southward, another four hundred yards to the north, and a third to the southwest. In 1838 the topgallant mast of her Majesty's ship Rodney was literally cut into chips by a flash of lightning, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Sometimes, in striking a tree or mast, the electric fluid will slice it into long shreds or filaments, so that it will appear like a huge broom or a bundle of laths Lightning bolts will occasionally dash through resisting objects by tearing great openings, as in a Cornish church, where apertures were made in the solid wall of the belfry fourteen inches deep, and as if cut out by art. In other instances small holes are drilled which are surprising for their perfect circularity of form. Window panes have been frequently pierced in this fashion without affecting the rest of the glass. In forming these apertures, a burr or projection is left upon the edges.

Juvenile electricians are in the habit of making holes in cards by passing discharges through them, when a burr or projection will be observed on both sides of the orifice. Sometimes a single discharge will produce two holes in a card, each puncture marked by a single burr, one on the upper and the other on the under side of the card. In some instances the results are such as to suggest that a flash may be split up into several filaments before it strikes an object. In 1777 a weather-cock of tinned copper was hurled by a thunderbolt from the top of a church in Cremona, and, upon inspection, was found to be pierced with eighteen holes; in nine of them the burr was conspicuous one side, and in nine it was equally prominent on the other, while the slope of the burr was identical in all.

Among the curiosities of lightning are what is termed "fulgurites," or tubes, which the lightning constructs when it falls upon a silicious spot, by fusing the sand. They may be called casts of thunderbolts. In some hillocks of sand in Cumberland (England) these hollow tubes have been found from one-fiftieth to two inches in diameter, tapering perhaps to a mere point. The entire extent of the tubes may be thirty feet, but they usually separate into numerous branches, and have the appearance of the skeleton of an inverted tree. They are lined with glass, as smooth and perfect as if it had been made in a glasshouse.

The age of a horse is more easily told by his eyes than his teeth, in this way: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen; add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get it. So says a writer, and he is confident it will never fail. As a great many people have horses over nine it is easily tried.

It is suggested that Proverbial Philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic cable was the real cause of the break. Nothing on earth could stand such a *strain* as that!

ELECTIONEERING IN ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Review—republished here as the "London" Quarterly Review—for July has a very interesting paper on electioneering practices in England. The reviewer himself seems to have been a candidate for a seat in the present British Parliament at the election last Spring, but whether a successful one or not does not appear But he evidently writes *con amore*; probably with the exciting events of the contest fresh in his memory. As with us, so in England, electioneering is not only a political and social activity; "it is an art, and it is even a game." There it has produced a class of men, an exact counterpart of whom is unknown to us. They make electioneering a profession, and seem positively to have a genius for it. They are most at home in an election contest. It is true that they "know the wires," and yet they are not the "wire-pullers" whose secret manœuvres and machinations have so much to do with our elections. They operate openly, visibly and directly. It is their business to "manage the election," and they are well known as electioneering agents. Formerly no candidate thought of entering upon a solid election contest without such an agent, who was generally a legal gentleman, and the practice, we believe, prevails generally to this day. This agent is first sent down to the constituency to prepare the way for the candidate's personal canvassing of the voters, and he is at the candidate's side during that canvass, on the day of the nomination and during the voting, ready with his counsel and his aid. He will do many things that the candidate himself would not feel at liberty to do.

This custom of personally visiting the voters and asking them individually for their votes seems to have been introduced into England about a century and a half ago. Formerly it was the custom for one of the aristocracy desiring for himself or for a *protege* a seat in Parliament, to address a letter to each voter directing or commanding him to vote according to the writer's wishes. A step in advance of this appears to have been first taken by Lord Wharton, famed for his success as an electioneering canvasser. It is said that he generally managed to return from twenty to thirty of his own nominees to Parliament, "by brilliant activity, the expenditure of thousands of pounds and occasional duels." In the parliamentary election of 1705 he spent upward of sixty thousand dollars, but yet owed his success mainly to his faculty of personally canvassing. The two candidates then nominated by him for the borough of Wicomb, were opposed by two set up by the High Church party. He promptly appeared in person at the scene of the contest, "to make his interest with the voters," entered the lowliest dwellings with an irresistible *bonhommie*, shook the hand of the voter, and the voter's wife, caressed the children, inquired after absent members, exclaimed, "Molly is a brave girl, I warrant by this," and asked, "Is not Jimmey breeched yet," concluding with inviting himself to "drink a glass" with the delighted *pater familias*, and thus effectually drove his opponents from the contest and carried the borough for his own nominees without further contest. It will be remembered that the poet Cowper describes very similar proceedings on the part of Mr. Grenville in 1784.

Hogarth's satirical pictures of English election proceedings have made us familiar with the extraordinary scenes enacted in his day. Bribery seems to have always been an accompaniment of these elections In the reign of George II this and the generally riotous character of election proceedings, were become so notorious that an act was passed to correct both evils, which, however, like similar legislation before and since, utterly failed to accomplish its design. It is a noticeable fact that some sixty petitions against the returns of members on account of bribery have been before the present British Parliament, and several of them have already been prosecuted to success. Undoubtedly bribery is more disreputable now than formerly, and what was once done openly is now done secretly; but the practice continues, and many amusing devices are employed to detect it. Some years ago, at an election in North Britain, one of the parties strongly suspected a voter of having taken a large bribe, for votes happened to "rule high." A keen opponent resolved to attempt his detection, and as he approached the poll, whispered sharply in his ear, "They're making a fool of you, Jack, they're *all bad*" The man, taken off his guard, exclaimed, "The scoundrels," and dashed a handfull of bank bills on the table. They were at once impounded by the authorities, and the voter forfeited his franchise. In other cases fabulous prices have been given for canary birds, &c.; but the commonest form of evading the law and its penalty was, to address a voter thus, "I'll bet you five guineas, and stake the money in your hands, that you do not vote for Mr.——." "Done," says the voter, who receives the money, votes for the person named, and so secures his bet and his bribe.

The expenses of an English election have always been enormous, and defeated candidates have often immediately afterward "appeared in the gazette," having become bankrupt. A large portion of the expense consisted in bringing up "freemen" (!) to vote from all parts of the country where they happened to be settled, the right to vote in the borough of which they are free not being destroyed by non-residence. On this account the borough or city of Lincoln could not be carried at a less expenditure than sixty thousand dollars for each candidate. The famed Mr. Wilberforce's first election, at Hull, cost forty-five thousand dollars. At the present day, in some of the counties and in nearly all the large towns and cities the practice, we believe, is for the political friends of the candidate to bear his expenses, which are met by subscription. It is in what are called the county elections that the most astonishing expenditures are incurred by the candidates or their friends. Into these conflicts rival aristocratic families frequently enter with entire abandonment, utterly regardless of expense. Family pride and honor are at stake, and in later days wealthy commoners have entered the field against members of feudal families that from time immemorial have claimed and enjoyed all the honors the county could bestow. Thus in 1807 Mr. Wilberforce fought and won perhaps the costliest election contest ever fought in England or elsewhere, "carrying Yorkshire against the Fitzwilliam and Harewood interest," two aristocratic houses of great antiquity and almost incredible wealth and influence. The polling continued for fifteen days, long before which time not a vehicle was to be hired in the county. So highly was the popular enthusiasm excited, that hundreds trudged for miles on foot to cast their votes. The other candidates were the sons of Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Harewood and the expenses of each, for transporting voters alone, were five hundred thousand dollars! It is estimated that the total expenses were two millions and a half of dollars, of which Mr. Wilberforce's share was raised by subscription. His was the lightest, as many of his friends bore their own expenses.

The reviewer maintains that the English electioneering proceedings are now quiet and orderly, and he half objects to their tameness and insipidity. Yet it is not many months since Kidderminster was the scene of as disgraceful an election riot as ever the annals of English elections can show, and sixty members of the present House of Commons have been shaken in their seats by petitions on the ground of bribery.—*N. Y. Com.*

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA.

Immense loss of Life—Five Hundred Passengers on Board—Only Sixty known to be Saved.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.

The steamship *Thomas Swan*, from New York, arrived to-day. She brings the melancholy tidings of the loss of the splendid *Central America*.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the *Swan*, about fifteen miles North of Cape Hatteras, spoke the Norwegian barque *Eloise*, which had on board forty passengers of the fine steamship *Central America*.

The passengers stated that the *Central America* foundered on Saturday, the 12th, with five hundred passengers, only sixty of whom were saved. Nothing was said of the specie.

The *Central America*, was formerly known as the *George Law*, and was one of the most magnificent as well as the stauchest steamers sailing out of New York. She has been running between the Isthmus and New York for some time past on the California line.

She sailed from Havana on Tuesday, the 8th, a few hours in advance of the *Empire City*, which made the port of Norfolk in distress, on Tuesday last. One account represents that the *Central America* had seven hundred passengers, another that she had five hundred—in either event, the loss of life has been terrific, as only sixty of the unfortunate passengers are known to be saved.

The *Central America* had also all the California mails, and one million five hundred thousand dollars in specie, which of course, must have gone down with the ship when she foundered.

There are some startling details in reserve, resulting from the loss of this vessel with her several hundred souls—more thrilling, more thrilling, than were produced by the severe memorable wreck of the *Arctic*, and many others, still fresh in the minds of our readers.

The money market of New York, too, already depressed beyond precedent, will be seriously affected by this melancholy disaster.

Petersburg Express.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

Loss of the Steamer Norfolk.—The steamer Norfolk, reported sunk in the Chesapeake by the steamer Wm. Jenkins, of Boston, belonged to the Richmond line, and left here on Saturday with a valuable freight. She was formerly called the "Penobscot," and sailed between this port and New York. We learn from Cape May this morning that Captain Kelley and crew were landed yesterday at Cape Island by the steamer Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore for Boston. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.—The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills, between Falls Avenue and Fawn street, exploded this morning. The boiler house and three small dwellings were demolished, killing four children and severely scalding the engineer and several others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Sugar Liabilities Promptly met.—Liabilities on the part of the sugar trade to the amount of one million dollars, fell due yesterday, and were, in each instance, promptly met.

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, has such a lot of Chinese sugar cane growing on his plantation in Texas that it reminds him of the fellow who won the elephant in a raffle. He says: "Many of my friends in this section are sanguine that this new grain or plant will drive all others out of the ground, or that it will at least effect a perfect revolution in the way of farming in western Texas. They are saving the seed to plant and for bread, they are making sirup and sugar of the juice of the stalk, they are feeding it out as green fodder, and saving it up for dry. No part of it is wasted; cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs eat it clean, from the ground upwards, when the stalk is ripe, and gain strength and grow fat upon it. An immense quantity of it will be planted next year."

An Item of News.—An advertiser in a Philadelphia paper assures people that they will live a hundred years by drinking old wheat whiskey.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

PURE LIQUORS, &c.

FOR MEDICAL USE!

10 CASKS BYASS LONDON PORTER, (Pints and Quarts,) direct from Importers and Warranted Genuine.

Also, Golden Sherry, Port, Madeira and Claret Wines; French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Scheidam Schnapps. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Sept. 5. 40-1mi

PORT WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
FRENCH BRANDY,

Of best quality, selected for Medical uses. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

DYSPEPSIA & DEBILITY CURED.

THEODORE FRANK, Esq., of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Rail Road Office, says:

"For years I ha ve been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."
Sept. 17. 44-2tpd

The Grave of Cornelius Harnett.—We before stated the fact, that Harnett sleep of death in the north-east corner Episcopal burying ground in this town spot is marked by a red sand-stone high, on which is inscribed the following

"Cornelius Harnett
Died April 20, 1781
Aged 58 years."

"Slave to no sect, he took no private road
But looked through Nature up to Nature's God"

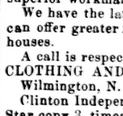
Such is the brief and artless biography by the men of 1781 of "the Samuel A North Carolina," the first President of vincial Congress of the State, and the first statesman and patriot of the age in which lived.

We cannot say his resting place has been gleected, for the "old red sand-stone" marks spot of his repose, and points the pilgrim's narrow bed. Two aged China trees wave arms above him, and two stalwart oaks shelter remains from the eastern and the west while the flox flower in rich luxuriance grows upon his breast.

In the days of the Revolution, he was to the mother country. In these latter days Legislature of the State has honored his by assigning his name to the county of Hyde recently created from the county of Carteret —a county whose fair proportions were fore shorn in making the county of Mo which, like the latter, was named after New Hanover.—*Wil. Herald*

The navigation of the Cape Fear River Wilmington and Fayetteville has been rupted during the entire season The not been detained by low water—produce been pushed forward, and goods have no delay.

E. GLOVER



HAS received Fall Goods, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE AND MILITARY GOODS,

To which he invites the attention of dealers and the public in general

P. S. His personal attention will be given to Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repair.
Sept. 15.

ALEX. JOHNSON & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Silk and Staple Dry Goods.

ARE now in receipt in full for their Fall and Winter Stock for 1857.

Their present Stock is larger than ever, and amongst it will be found every variety and kind of goods called for in their trade.

Buyers will please give their Stock a call, even if they fail to sell they neverthless will take pleasure in showing it.

ALEX. JOHNSON, JR. PETER COOK
Sept. 15.
Town papers copy 6 times.

W. H. CARVER
Is now receiving his
Fall Stock of GOODS,

which is large and well selected. A call from the ladies and the public generally is solicited. Stock too varied to enumerate; every one can find something they want by calling. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. H. CARVER
Sept. 17, 1857.
Argus copy.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
IN NORTH CAROLINA,
IS NOW BEING OPENED AT
BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING STORE,
38 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GENTLEMEN visiting Wilmington will do well to call, select their Fall and Winter Clothing, and leave their measures at this house.

They will also find the most complete Stock of UNDER-GARMENTS kept in any Establishment. An GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, an endless variety. All the new styles Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Gaunt Fur, Buck, Cloth, &c., every size; and over assorted sizes and qualities of Lined Kid Gloves ter do., Lamb Skin, Dog Tan'd, Fancy "Capes" SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS variety.

SOLE LEATHER and IRON FRAME TRUNK and VALICES. Also, Ladies Trunks and Hat new French styles, peculiarly arranged for their use

The celebrated "YOKE SEAM" SHIRT is sold at this House, and is acknowledged to be the best fitting garment worn. All the new patterns of Bosoms at this House; and Collars of every known shape

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS BLANKETS—a most attractive assortment.

YOUTH'S CLOTHING—a great variety. Coats, Dress Raglans, new style Vests, Pants, Jackets, &c. Parents can save time, trouble money, by selecting an outfit for their sons.

Fifty Cases of above goods, all best quality workmanship, now opening from direct importation and every article of Ready-made Clothing superior workmanship and stylish cut.

We have the largest Establishment in the State can offer greater facilities to the purchaser than houses.

A call is respectfully solicited at Baldwin's CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11. 42-3tf
Clinton Independent, Salisbury Banner, and Star copy 3 times, and send one paper and bill above.

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last will and testament of James C. Dobdec'd, was admitted to Probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make early payment. Those having claims against his estate must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ANNESS C. HUSKE, Executrix
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tsw

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Admr.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS,
Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Nor. West Cor. Market Square
Aug. 29. 38tf

E. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL
MURCHISON & HOWELL
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1857.

FEARFUL DISASTER.—The reader is referred to the telegraphic announcements in this and the preceding page of the loss of the steamer Central America, which went down about 250 miles off Cape Hatteras on Saturday the 12th inst. No such appalling disaster has occurred since the loss of the Arctic in September 1855; and this exceeds that greatly in the number of human beings lost, and in the destruction of property.

The Central America was commanded by Capt. W. L. Herndon, an officer of the U. S. Navy, who had acquired considerable celebrity by his explorations of the Amazon.

According to the best accounts, the number of officers and crew and passengers on board the Central America when she foundered may be thus briefly stated:

Crew,	101
Passengers,	525
	626
Saved by other vessels,	95
	531

This would leave 531 to be accounted for; and it is therefore safe to infer that at least *five hundred* lives were lost by this terrible calamity.

Conjecture is at fault, says the Washington Union, and comment unsafe in the absence of all particulars in relation to the fearful and harrowing events which must have preceded the final catastrophe; but as the case now stands, the simple, naked fact that the chief engineer deserted the steamer one hour before she went down warrants the belief that the foundering, although the work of a few moments, had been foreseen, and that some time had been afforded officers and crew to make available at least a few of those life-saving appliances which form no inconsiderable feature in the advertisements put forth by the agents of most of our steamship lines.

The New York Express says:

"The Central America was built in this city four years ago, and before the last time she left port was thoroughly overhauled. Her machinery was supposed to be in excellent order. She had an abundant supply of coal when she left Havana. She was guarded against fire with extraordinary care, and no apprehensions were felt on that score. She had two steam Worthington pumps and two or three hand force pumps. She carried six boats, capable of sustaining 50 men each, and plenty of life preservers. There were also facilities for constructing rafts if necessary."

The vessel, it is said, was insured in New York, and the specie on board in England.

THE PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—The Post Master at Pittsborough writes to complain of frequent failures of our large packages of Observers sent to that office for distribution to the cross mails. The packages leave here regularly by the Raleigh stage on Monday, arrive in Raleigh before the arrival of the train going west on Tuesday morning, and ought to manage to reach the Pittsborough depot, (Morrisville, we think it is) a few miles west of Raleigh, by Wednesday. The failure to do so is no fault of ours or of the Post Office at this place. We can account for it only on the supposition that the packages are allowed to go up the road to Charlotte and then down the road again to their proper destination.

It is a serious inconvenience to our subscribers on the cross routes supplied from Pittsborough, as their papers are necessarily detained at Pittsborough for the next week's mail. And it is very provoking to us to have our endeavors to secure regularity and speed thwarted. But there is no help for it that we know of. To complain is very much like pouring water on a duck's back—rather more so indeed.

NEW COTTON.—3 or 4 bales Cotton of the new crop have been sold since our last at 15½ cts. A lot of about 25 bales good quality of the old crop was offered at the same price, without finding a purchaser.

Short Time.—The Providence Journal says that in addition to the mills already announced as running on short time, three others commenced this week: the Lonsdale, the Hope, and the Blackstone. These establishments have over 90,000 spindles. H. N. Slater has stopped his mills temporarily, and will resume only on half time, unless the prospects of business should improve.

The "Fayetteville Mill" closed on Thursday last; and others of our Mills are running short time, we hear. The high price of cotton and the low price of goods make manufacturing here rather a losing business just now.

A NORTH CAROLINA MAGAZINE.—Andrew J. Stedman, Esq., of Pittsborough, proposes to issue on the 1st of January the first number of "Stedman's Salem Magazine"—a literary periodical to be published monthly at Salem, N. C. The subscription price is $3 per annum, always in advance.

We trust that Mr. Stedman will succeed in making his Magazine useful to the public and profitable to himself. And if he does the first the latter will follow as a matter of course.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The train from the East was thrown off the track of the N. C. Railroad on Thursday last. Some "blood-thirsty miscreant," says the Standard, caused the accident by changing the latches on the road a short distance West of Stalling's Depot. Logs of wood had also been placed on the track east of that depot, but were seen in time to prevent an accident. Neither train nor passengers were injured. The Standard comes down upon the miserable scoundrel "or" scoundrels, in fine style. Hear it: "This diabolical attempt at wholesale murder was evidently the work of one villain or a gang of villains, whom a just punishment would cause to be suspended from the rear car of a fast train by the feet, while their hellish spirit was being sighed out upon the road which they sought to make a scene of innocent blood. We hope the company will use their utmost endeavors to discover and bring to justice the rascal or rascals."

DEFECTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.—A distinguished Indiana lawyer, in an article lately published on the profession and practice of the law, says, and well says:

"The student should have a good sound English education; he should spell well, read well, and write well, and understand the principles of arithmetic and English grammar. The higher branches may be added, but I do not hold that in this country a knowledge of the dead languages and a familiarity with the classics is essential to the student, nor even to his success as a practitioner, although I do not object to their study where a favorable opportunity has been afforded; but I do mean to say that I have known many graduates of colleges who were so deficient in the English department of their education as to be disqualified for students in my office. A fine looking young man called upon me one day, desiring to study law with me. I inquired of him as to his education. "I am a graduate of an Eastern college; I understand Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; I stood number two in a large class of graduates." "Do you spell?" "I presume so, but I never thought much of that." "Spell balance." "Bal-lance." "That will not do. Do you read well?" "Certainly." "Read this." "My name is Norval *on* the Grampian hills." "What was his name *off* the Grampian hills? Do you write well?" "No, I never could write much; indeed I never tried to learn. Our great men East can scarcely write their names so that they can be read." "Let me see you write." He scratched off some caricatures looking like Greek or turkey tracks. "That is sufficient; your education is too imperfect for a lawyer; the dead languages may be dispensed with, but spelling, reading, and writing cannot be." I advised him to go to one of our common schools and begin his education over again, and he might yet qualify himself for the study of the law."

Another extract which we make from this article may be read with no little profit by the great body of our college graduates, as well as by those to whom it is more particularly addressed. It is too much the fashion among our youth to regard their education as complete so soon as the last sounds of the college valedictory have faded away. With the possession of a diploma comes the conviction that its owner is qualified to fill any office in the gift of people or legislature. And he has heard and read and spoken 4th of July orations, until he has come to regard his privilege of aspiring to any office, "aye," as the orators say, "even to the highest position of earthly honor," as the chief blessing and original and only object of our Republican institutions. He has had thumped into him the legend of Minerva issuing "fully armed and equipped as the law directs" from the brain of Jove, and his first thought is to imitate the godlike example by springing from the cloisters of the University into the halls of legislation, a thorough-bred statesman. His education is finished. Nothing more can be taught to him. And hereafter he must be a ruler of men. But his education is defective at the root. He has failed to learn that he knows nothing—the point at which knowledge commences—and that patient labor, to ensure real success in any vocation, is to begin, not end, with his exit from his Alma Mater.—Says our writer:

"The license or diploma to practice obtained is the test time in the life of the young lawyer's career. If he thinks that the license qualifies him, that his studies are ended, that he can then indulge his ease upon the cushioned sofa, smoke his scented cigars, cultivate his whiskers and mustaches, drive his fine horses, give his wine parties, spend his nights at the card table, and still become eminent in his profession, he will be disappointed in the end. His license will prove his curse, and he will sink to his grave unnoticed and unknown as a lawyer. On the contrary, if he views the matter in the proper light, that his license is only intended to authorize him to unite the study of the books with the practice of his profession, that he is just entering upon his studies, that are never to end but with his life, that he will be every day better and better qualified to read and understand, he may with proper habits and perseverance rise high in his profession. After thirty-seven years of reading and practice I feel that I am, as it were, just beginning to learn my profession."

One other extract:

"It is not generally understood, that the profession of the law is one of the most laborious that man was ever engaged in; that the proper preparation of the mind for eminent success is found only in the few, and whenever found with the proper habits, integrity, and industry, success will as certainly follow as that effect will follow cause. There never was a greater error, in fact, than that committed by devoted parents when selecting professions for their sons. The most feeble, the tenderest, and those who are supposed to be unable to struggle physically with the out-door labors of other professions, trades, occupations, and businesses, are consigned to the seclusion of a professional office. My experience and observation teach me that all such should be directed in their youth to some active out-door employment, trade, or vocation, giving constant exercise to the body and mind. The student at law cannot have too firm a constitution; his chest and lungs cannot be too much expanded; his voice cannot be too clear and strong; nor his health too good. If he practices the profession only half so long as I have, he will find that he will have use for all the bodily qualifications I have named."

The rush from out-door pursuits is not only to the law, nor is it confined to those feeble in health, and therefore most in need of out-door life. There is an ever-increasing disposition in this country to avoid manual labor, and our towns and cities fill up with people in haste to be rich by trade, literature, professional life, anything, rather than by patient labor in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them. Strong, vigorous, and prosperous as our young and growing country is, the evil effects of such a tendency are already making themselves felt here. And thoughtful men in the old country have looked with alarm at the "progress" of this sort made, lately with great rapidity, in England and Scotland. The change in the habits of its people, the conversion of a race of hardy, healthy, brave agriculturists, proud of their country's glory and ever ready to uphold its honor, into a nation of shopkeepers, professional men, and men who "live by their wits," will have far more to do with the downfall of Britain, if it ever occur, than even the disastrous issue of the Indian War, if such an issue there be. And speak of England's power as we may, such an issue is by no means unlikely, nor will any thing have contributed to it so largely as the change in the character of the English people.

PROSPEROUS ROAD.—We notice sales of 60 shares of stock in the South Carolina Railroad at a premium of $16 to $17.

THE PINCH IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York to the Editors of this paper says that "There is nothing in the exterior appearances here that would indicate hard times. The brilliant shops, sparkling with more than the mind of one man can conceive of the rich things of this world which minister to the appetite for the necessaries and superfluities of life; the "gay clothing" exhibited in those shops and on the persons of the fair sex; the crowds which frequent the many places of amusement; the magnificent buildings and furniture and equipages; all look like unbounded wealth. It is only when one hears of the pinch—the screw would be the better word—from some acquaintance or friend, that he can have the first idea of the real trouble that exists here, that has already prostrated some rich people and endangers the stability of many more. A merchant is broke here when he fails to meet his notes on the day when they fall due. It is not so with us. If protested here, it is all over. And that is the reason why such prodigious sacrifices are made to raise money at all sorts of rates, from 1 per cent. a month to 1 per cent. a day. It is a reason, too, why all country debtors to city houses should themselves pay promptly, and thereby assist their friends here, and sometimes help to avert a failure and a panic. I have casually heard some remarkable cases of sacrifices to raise money, which it would scarcely be proper to mention. Among them, however, was an offer of $5,000 to an individual to raise $40,000 to keep a house worth half a million from failing. The $40,000 was procured, at a heavy shave, and *only* $1,000 commission charged."

The New York Evening Post gives the following chapter from the history of the hard times there:

The experience of our money market for the last fortnight has been severe enough to burn in some useful lessons on the memory; and yet, judging from the past, these will probably be forgotten as soon as we are once more out of the breakers. It is well, therefore, while our calamities are sore upon us, that we should follow the advice of Capt. Cuttle and make notes of them. If our merchants should devote a single page of the ledger to the posting up of the errors and burdens of which they are now so sensible, they might find it at some future day to be the most profitable account in the whole alphabet.

"AUGUST 18, '57.—Refused discounts at bank. Could not raise money to pay duties and obliged to warehouse a valuable importation of goods. Cashier says come again next offering day. 21st. Went and found matters ten times worse. Saw the president, who told me I deserved to be pinched for importing so heavily, and that I needn't come there again for six weeks. Couldn't discount a dollar. Concluded to call on B and borrow a few thousands. Found note on my desk from B begging me to lend him some money or he would break. Tried C. Same luck. 22d. Pitched into another bank. Customers in, wanting to see that fresh importation. Spent three hours trying to borrow enough to pay the duties. No success. 24th. Ohio Life and Trust Co. failed. Tried to sell paper in the street at three per cent. a month. No buyers. Fortunate remittance from the West—knew the postmark—Jones is a good fellow. Draft five thousand dollars—*on the Trust Company!* 25th. Note on collaterals due at the bank. Could not get it renewed for a dollar. Made temporary loan. Stocks down twenty per cent. Best securities unsaleable at half price. 16th. Loan called in. Begin to feel choky in the throat. No appetite. Tried to sell out my importation of dry goods at twenty per cent. loss. Nobody any money to buy. Went home sick. 27th. Resolved never to put myself in the power of the banks again. Miserable institutions. Spent the whole day trying to borrow, and barely escaped protest. My own notes stuck in my face at three per cent. a month. Overheard broker say 'You're a gone man if you can't take your own paper at that price.' Feel very much so, but got to keep a stiff upper lip. 28th. Four banks failed. Times worse than 1837. Feet sore with running about to raise money. Can't collect a dollar from the country. Everybody out on the same business—all borrowers, no lenders. Desk full of bills receivable, perfectly useless. Specie line of the banks down to nine millions. Wish I'd never seen a piece of foreign dry goods. Would have been as easy as an old shoe if I had not imported. I had no business to build that new house: the old one was good enough. Ought to have been content with moderate things, and lived on half the money. Store rent too high. Obliged to spread out too much on credit to pay expenses. 29th. Neighbor failed. Bank failed. Friend called to ask if the rumor of my failure was true. Air black with foul reports. Half-past two P. M., account overdrawn and notes unpaid."

With a page like this occasionally to fall open before him, as he looks over his ledger, a man might become a more prudent dealer, and learn to give up the ambition of display for the sake of moderate success, an easy digestion, and sound sleep. He might learn also to trace his misfortunes to their real source, instead of charging them on banks; for, happily, a man may govern his own affairs successfully in spite of the faults of their administration.

COTTON.—the total crop for the last cotton year was 2,939,519 bales, a decrease of 588,326 bales from 1856, an increase of nearly 100,000 bales as with 1855, and an increase of 9,000 bales as with 1854. The exports of cotton during the year were 2,252,657 bales; of which 1,428,870 bales went to England, 413,357 to France, and the balance in smaller quantities to other foreign ports. The stock on hand on September 1 was 49,258 bales,—a decrease of 15,000 bales from 1856, 94,000 from 1855, and 86,000 from 1854. The consumption of cotton in the United States was about 850,000 bales.

HUMBUG.—There is a deal of it in politics. Only the other day the whole South was in a state of tremendous excitement (in the papers,) because Maj. Rollins, an "emancipation" Know Nothing was supposed to have beaten Gen. Stewart, a Southern Rights Democrat, for Governor of Missouri. It turned out that Stewart was elected, and then we had rejoicings as a set-off against the lamentations. Both were misplaced. Rollins, whose election was so much to be deplored, is a Southern man by birth, and possessed of large wealth invested mostly in slave property. Stewart, whose election was so much rejoiced at, is a Yankee settler in Missouri, who never owned a slave in his life. Such being the facts, as a matter of course Rollins could not possibly be trusted, but Stewart was "the very man for the crisis."

FURTHER FROM THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP CENTRAL AMERICA.

Fifty of the Unfortunate Passengers at Norfolk—Base Conduct of the Chief Engineer!

NORFOLK, Sept. 18.—The Norwegian barque *Eloise*, has arrived in Hampton Roads, with fifty of the unfortunate passengers rescued from the ill-fated steamship *Central America*.

Twenty-six females were rescued by a brig.

Chief Engineer Ashby acted in the most treacherous manner, seizing a boat, and deserting the ship.

Two millions in specie are known to be lost.

The scenes on board are described as having been appalling in the extreme.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18th, 12 M.—The brig *Marine* succeeded in recovering twenty-six of the women and children; also, twenty of the men.

The Norwegian barque *Ellen* (other accounts say *Eloise*), from Belize, Honduras, and bound to Falmouth, England, rescued the Captain of the *Central America*, and 44 passengers.

The *Central America* went down about two hundred and fifty miles off Cape Hatteras, on Saturday last, the 12th inst.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.

The barque *Ellen* has arrived with forty-four passengers rescued from the *Central America*. Passengers on the *Ellen* state positively that all the ladies and children saved, were on board the brig *Marine*, which was bound to Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18, 4, P. M.—The brig *Marine* has arrived with five passengers from the *Central America*, who report that a Boston brig had saved 40 or 50 additional passengers.

The vessel, mail and treasure are certainly a total loss.

The Specie Lost.—In the presence of so awful a sacrifice of human life, it seems out of place, almost, to indulge any vain regrets for the vast amount of treasure which, in all human probability, has gone down in the wreck,—yet, so many hopeful calculations were based upon the addition of a million and a half of coin, this week, to the available resources of the Money Market and the Banks, that the disaster will be likely to create a bitter disappointment, if not new embarrassments in business circles,—yet let these sink into insignificance when we think of far more precious treasures,—the loved and lost ones that lie buried in the deep!—*N. Y. Express.*

GEN. PILLOW, OF TENNESSEE.—This remarkable man, says the New York Express, with his eye fixed on an United States Senator's seat, has been before the public some days, with a letter not less remarkable than himself,—which, coming from him with his eye thus intent, we did not think worth copying,—but which, however, has been thought worth copying and commenting upon by some of our contemporaries. The substance of the letter is, that Mr. Polk, in his anxiety for a peace with Mexico, resolved on the appointment of a commissioner to accompany the army for the purpose of treating with the enemy, and as the duties to be performed, and so on, made it impossible for the President to find a "statesman" who would accept the office, the appointment of Mr. Trist was made, and Gen. Pillow was in turn appointed to the care of Mr. Trist, so that, though Mr. Trist was the ostensible commissioner, Gen. Pillow was the real man.

After this neat little arrangement has been related, the General proceeds to narrate the actions of General Scott and Mr. Trist, and accuses them of paying into the hands of Santa Anna $10,000 down as a bribe, with the promise of a million more when the peace should be concluded, provided Santa Anna would contribute to bring about a state of things in which the olive branch would flourish between the two countries.

The General does not tell us *how* or *why* he held on, or could hold on, to this great secret now about ten years,—or *how* or *why* he *burst* out with it, only when thinking of the United States Senate.

N. C. COAL.—Prof. Lieber, the State Geologist of South Carolina, is to visit our coal region in November, with the view of reporting to the S. C. Legislature the quantity and quality of the coal.

ADDRESS.—W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Raleigh Standard, is to deliver the Annual Address before the Duplin County Agricultural Society, at the Fair to be held at Kenansville on Nov. 6th.

ANOTHER MAN OF DESTINY.—The third Napoleon has succeeded, as the first, in impressing upon his soldiery a belief that he is bound to succeed in all his enterprises. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who furnishes that paper with a pleasant description of the Inauguration of the Louvre and the Emperor's fete, relates the following incident:

"The morrow of the Inauguration was the fete Napoleon, and for the first time the day was gloomy, and by noon the rain was descending in such torrents that the most sanguine was forced to forego all expectations of the grand illumination. I was much amused by a remark made by a soldier to whom I spoke regretting the rain and the consequent postponement of the amusements for the day. "Do not fear, sir, it will surely stop at the right moment; it always does for him." This perfect faith and sincerity in what was said amused me, and, as he had predicted, just at sunset the rain ceased, and it became possible to proceed with the beautiful illumination. I will only add that the effect was magnificent, and the sight one that can be seen only in Paris."

DIED,

At the residence of Jesse Watkins, near Laurel Hill, Neshobee Co., Miss., on the 22d August, Mrs. ANN MORGAN, in the 76th year of her age, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C.

Near Rockingham, Richmond co., on the 1st inst., JOHN, eldest son of John W. and Lucinda C. Thomas, aged 6 years and 11 months.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18.—Schrs Emily and Albert Mason fm New York, Pathfinder fm Charleston, Eureka fm Lockwood's Folly, Wm Smith from Charleston, Sarah L Hills from Rockport, Me., J C Manson from Shallotte, Devil Bug from wreck of Barque Colin McRae.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of the Third Scholastic Year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 5th day of October next. For further information address the undersigned. WM. K. BLAKE, Principal.
Sept'r 19, 1857. 44-1t

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

THE next School-Term will begin on the 5th of October, on Monday.
Sept'r 21. 44-6t
Carolinian copy.

Mrs. Stephens having taken a pleasant house, with the view of accommodating a few gentlemen with day boarding, will be prepared on the 1st of October to receive any who are disposed to patronize her.
Sept. 19. 44-2w

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

60 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING,
40 do. No. 3 MACKEREL,
35 ½ bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
50 Boxes No. 1 HERRING,
Just received. C. E. LEETE.
Sept. 21, 1857. 44-4t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 21.

BACON—	18 a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15½ a 00	Cuba	57 a 00
Ordin to mid.	00 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	18 a 20	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	6 00 a 6 25	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 60 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	39 a 40
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—We reduce 50 cents on two first grades.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine $4, yellow $3. Spirits 43. No sales reported of rosin or tar 1000 sacks Liverpool salt at 90 and 87½ cents, 90 and 60 days.

At New York, Southern Flour in good demand at 5 50 to 5 90, for mixed to good; $6 to 7 30 for fancy. Middling uplands cotton 15⅝. Spirits quiet at 46.

$150 REWARD.

THE Commissioners of Fayetteville will pay $100 reward for evidence sufficient for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke into the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. H. Jones on Sunday night, 13th Sept'r inst. Messrs. C. J. & R. H. Jones will pay an additional reward of $50 for the same purpose. R. P. BUXTON, Mayor.
Sept'r 19. 44-3t

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE delinquent Stockholders of this Company are notified that unless the balances due on their Stock are paid or satisfactorily arranged by the 20th of October, legal steps will at once be taken to collect the same.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. M. ROSE, Treasurer,
Western Rail Road Co.
Sept'r 19, 1857. 44t020

NEW GOODS
FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1857.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
To which he would call the attention of the public generally, as he will sell at Wholesale or Retail.
C. E. LEETE.
Sept. 21, 1857. 44-4t

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,
Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SIRUP.

A FRESH supply "nicely boiled," just received, for sale at Retail or Wholesale. A liberal discount made to dealers. C. E. LEETE.
Sept 21. 44-4t

Lumberton Advertisement.

The Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Comprising every thing in the way of DRY GOODS, such as Merinos, Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres and Ginghams, for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Calicoes, Linseys, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Cassimeres, for Pants, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best materials and good workmanship. BOOTS and SHOES, for Men and Boys; also, a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses; Bonnets, Mantillas and Cloaks, of the latest fashion. HATS and CAPS of all sorts, and TRUNKS of all sizes; besides HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and a variety of other Goods, which I will sell low for Cash, or upon short credit to reliable and prompt paying customers.
S. W. ERRANT.
Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 21, 1857. 44-2m

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!
At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely
New Stock of Goods,
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.
We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.
W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.
Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the 3d Wednesday in October next, the same being the 21st day of the month. The transfer book will be closed for one Month prior to said day.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
Sept. 15, 1857. 44-t021
Town papers copy.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, WE PROPOSE TO PUBLISH
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR!
The New Tale, by the Authoress of
THE LAMPLIGHTER!
MISS CUMMINS has chosen for the title of her new book the name of the principal heroine, the beautiful and accomplished
MABEL VAUGHN,
And has written a story which, for elegance of diction and thrilling interest, has rarely been equalled by any American lady. The question has been repeatedly asked—Can Miss Cummins write another book equal to "The Lamplighter?" We can answer this question now with perfect assurance, not only from our own personal knowledge, but from the unqualified testimony of literary gentlemen of Boston, who have read the work with great care, and with absorbing interest, both of whom pronounce it a superior book to her first, and assure us that the authoress of "The Lamplighter," instead of losing position, will add immensely to her previously well-earned and world-wide reputation. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
289 Washington St., Boston.
Sept. 18. 445t

A LIBERAL REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 12th inst., a very large and likely young sorrel Mare, between 2 and 3 years old, with a small blaze in her face, 3 white feet, and shod all around, the inside of her hind ancles cut a little with the shoes. A very liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of said Mare or the apprehenson of the thief.
Mud Lick P. O., Chatham County, N. C.
ISHAM COX.
Sept 14, 1857. 44-tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and those holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
NEILL McDUGALD.
Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

CAPE FEAR LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that very valuable PLANTATION known as the "Blocker Land," situated on the East side of the Cape Fear, four miles below Fayetteville. The Land fronts the River a half mile and runs back two miles, and consists of about Six Hundred Acres. The soil is of every variety common to this region; embracing the light sandy, loamy, clay, river low grounds, and very rich swamp lands,—of the last named about fifty acres are under cultivation, and are as good as any in the county. The balance of the swamp (about 100 or 150 acres) can be very easily drained through ditches already cut to the River, or to Lock's Creek, which runs across the middle of the tract. Of the whole tract there is about 125 acres under cultivation. The growth on the wood-land consists of pine (long and short leaf,) oak, hickory, poplar, cypress, gum, &c.
For terms and further information apply to W. L. Evans on the premises, J. E. Bryan, Esq., P. M., Fayetteville, or to myself at Fayetteville.
FRANCES EVANS.
Sept. 21, 1857. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

Near the W. C. & Rutherford Rail Road:
Also near Laurinburg High School.

THE Subscriber, will on the 15th of Oct. next (if not previously disposed of) expose to public sale, his Plantation containing 430 acres. Said Land is situated in Richmond County near Laurinburg High School, and distant ¾ of a mile from the W. C. & R. Railroad.
JAMES McLAURIN.
Sept. 19. 44-ts

$100 REWARD.

MY Room was forcibly entered on Sunday night the 13th of September, by some unknown person or persons, who took from my desk $362 in Bank Bills and $30 in Gold and Silver. I will give the above named reward for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the money, or $50 for either.
O. P. LUTHER.
Rockingham, Richmond Co., Sept. 15. [44-10t
Carolinian and Argus copy 10 times and forward account.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

I AM now receiving a good stock of Lime, Plaster of Paris and Cement, and have on hand 250 Bus. Hair, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
—ALSO—
Have on hand a good supply of Cheese, N. C Lard, Goshen Butter and about 3500 lbs. N. C. Bacon. *All good.*
W. C. TROY.
Sept. 17, 1857. 43-3t

NEW FISH.

31 BARRELS fat No. 3 MACKEREL;
10½ Do. No. 3 Do.
Just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17. 43-2t

4 Hhds. Good Molasses, for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17. 43-2t

25 Coils of Jute Rope, for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17. 43-2t

BAGGING, BAGGING.

10,000 YDS. Heavy Gunny Bagging; 3,000 Yds. Burlaps.
Just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17, 1857. 43-2t

SOLE LEATHER.

2000 LBS. Sole Leather, just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17, 1857. 43-2t

CORN SHELLERS.

15 CORN SHELLERS, different kinds, just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17, 1857. 43-2t

YANKEE FEED CUTTERS.

10 SUPERIOR Yankee Feed-Cutters, just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17. 43-2t

SALT, SALT.

400 SACKS Liverpool Salt, on consignment, by P. P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 17.

London Porter, Edinboro' Ale, just received by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER 1857!
JUST RECEIVED,

(Call soon, Secure a Good Bargain and Save Money,)
One of the Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest Stocks of
Ready-Made Clothing,
for Gentlemen's wear, ever brought to this Market, and no mistake!
Also, a Magnificent assortment of
Boy's and Youth's Clothing,
Boy's Suits and Extra Jackets of all colors of Cloth.
FOR RAIL ROAD HANDS.—Ready to furnish Contractors with any quantity of Clothing, at a very low figure.
FOR BOAT HANDS.—A large lot of P. Jackets and Over Coats; also, fancy Flannel Over Shirts and Pants—very cheap.
A very extensive assortment of **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** Fine Linen and Fancy Marseilles Shirts and Collars, Under-garments of heavy Silk and Merino, Socks, Cravats, Gloves, H'dk'fs, Suspenders, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES—From the heaviest Water-Proof to the finest Pump and Fair Stitched, Philadelphia made; **Hats and Caps,** of all descriptions.
Ladies' French Travelling Trunks—Extra large sizes; Bonnet Boxes; Gents' English Sole Leather, Spanish Iron Frame and Packing Trunks; English Sole Leather Valices, and others; a new style of Travelling Bags (very convenient;) Gentlemen's Shawls and Fancy Buggy Blankets; genuine Havana Segars; Umbrellas; Walking Canes; India Rubber Over Coats, Leggings and Sandals; also, Over Shoes for Ladies; and a great variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
All which will be sold at wholesale or retail very low for cash or on time to prompt paying customers. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street,
Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1857. 43-tf

RAN OFF! RAN OFF!!

RAN off from my lot on Wednesday, the 2d of September, my MULE. Said Mule is a Red Sorrel Mule, about common size, roached mane and tail; and its tail and mane is light colored,—no other marks, except from the gear. Where the said Mule was raised I can't tell; but I think it was bought out of a drove at Wadesborough. Any one seeing such Mule loose or confined will please take it up. Perhaps some one has stolen it since it ran off, as I can't hear of it. Any one hearing or taking up said Mule will be paid for their trouble.
Address me at Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, N. C. JOHN DUNN, Sen'r.
Sept. 11, 1857. 44-*4w

$20 Reward.

BROKE Jail in Moore county, on Wednesday the 16th of this instant, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, weight about 175 or 180 lbs., blue eyes, walks a little stooped, has rather a down look when spoken to, full face, and has but little beard; he has a knot on his right ankle bone, caused by a cut; he sometimes passes himself for William Moore. I will pay the above Reward for his delivery to me at Carthage, Moore county, or ten Dollars for his confinement in any Jail in the State.
THOS. W. RITTER, Shff.
Sept. 19, 1857. 44-4t

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1856. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, Proprietors.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 180 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP,

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug. 13. 33-tf

Coal Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by John Mc Ellington, I will sell at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 8th day of September 1857, in the town of Fayetteville, at the Court House Door, one-fourth part of the Tract of Land known as the DYE LANDS, lying in Moore county, and adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others, and containing eight hundred acres more or less. Said land is situated about three miles South from Deep River and is well timbered with long leaf pine. Coal of fine quality has been discovered on the premises, vein 10 inches thick. See Emmons's Report for further particulars Terms made known on day of sale.

J. T. McCLENAHAN, Trustee.

August 14, 1857. 34tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 29-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the following Lands:

One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. & N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abundantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.

One Tract, between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.

One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, between the Ashe and Armstrong Lands The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.

One Tract, 124 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.

One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.

Persons wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.

Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

FOR THE WEST!
Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 1y-

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,422,162 11.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

The Assets are mainly invested in Stocks and Bonds, paying interest, with $172,664 61 of cash on deposite in the Hartford Banks, to meet losses.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, $24,313 95.

Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, &c., $75,850 15.

Losses resisted, (suspicions of fraud, &c.) $46,678 72.

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. HALE.

FALL STOCK FOR 1857.
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which they invite the early attention of their customers, and Wholesale buyers generally.

Aug 31, 1857. 38-tf

Harper and Godey's Lady's Book, for August, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

JOHN D. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.

June 18, 1857. 17-3m

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil, &c &c. Alex. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug 19

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of

STATIONERY,

Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON

May 2, 1857.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1 27-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

CORN.

1500 BUS. CORN, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 22. 36-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.
Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. 38*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Walter R. Leak, Ex'r of Jelson B. Douglass, vs. Caroline Anderson.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

WILLIAM SANDFORD,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
With REED, ST. JOHN & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
N. E Cor. Front and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-3m

SOMETHING NEW.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SIRUP, an excellent article, made in Cumberland County. Just received and for sale by C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 3. 39-

REMOVAL.

B. R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to a room in the Robinson Buildings. Entrance on the North End, at the platform opposite Eccles's Grist Mill.

September 1 39-6w

We are now receiving our FALL STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, which is large and general, embracing every variety of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Youths', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; India Rubber Shoes of every style and size A large assortment of Servant's Shoes

—ALSO—

Trunks, Calf, Goat, Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Lasts, &c., &c.

Which we will, as usual, sell low for *Cash* or to punctual customers. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 3, 1857. 39-6w

Groceries! Groceries!!

I AM now receiving my Stock of **GROCERIES,** consisting in part as follows:

75 Sacks Coffee assorted;
25 Bbls and Cases Sugar, do
50 Boxes Candy, assorted;
85 Bbls Whiskey and Brandy;
75 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
50 " Lemon and Soda Biscuit;
24 cases Champagne Cider;
20,000 Cigars, assorted, some very fine;
40 boxes No 1 Bar Soap;
30 " Transparent do;
15 " Pearl Starch;
20 half bbls. "Eagle Mills" Scotch Snuff;
100,000 Percussion Caps, assorted;
500 lbs. Potash, in tin cans;
200 Sacks Salt;
50 Bags Shot, assorted;
25 boxes Adamantine Candles;
25 " Yeast Powders;
25 " Mustard.

And a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold low at Wholesale for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 2. 39-1m

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries We have 12,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

Donaldson Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 21st of September, under the joint charge of Mr. THOMAS J. ROBINSON and Mr. GEORGE A. CAIRNS. The Academy building is pleasantly situated on Hay Mount, and, in its location, combines the advantages of ample room for the out-door exercises of the Students, and freedom from all causes of hinderance in the diligent pursuit of their studies

It is the desire of the Instructors to make this a *school of high rank*, and they call upon Parents and Guardians to aid them, by their patronage, in the accomplishment of this purpose, believing that there is in Fayetteville and its vicinity a sufficient number of Boys to support such an Institution.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For Primary Students, per session, (20 weeks,)			$12 50
" Advanced English	"	"	18 00
" Classical	"	"	25 00
" Contingencies	"	"	50

One half of tuition fees to be paid in advance.

Semi-Annual reports of the scholarship of each Boy will be sent to the Parent or Guardian.

Fayetteville, Aug. 8, 1857. 32-t01

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings: Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Weoster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 28.

FALL, 1857.
H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of country merchants, and wholesale buyers generally, is invited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug 31, 1857. 38-6t*

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Land! Land!! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Geo. Smith, Dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out-houses, is upon the premises; also, several never-failing springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Title unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r

Aug. 24, 1857. 40-*6tpd

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.
Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis M. Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Joseph P. Smith vs. Taylor Caraway and wife Catharine.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of Millan Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow,) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield.
Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprising a part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave Notes to me as Administrator or Commissioner of the Estate of Neill Shaw dec'd, are hereby notified, that their respective Notes will be due on the 20th inst. I hope they will all come and promptly discharge their indebtedness.

The Notes may be found when due, and perhaps a few days thereafter, at my Store in this town

Unless they are promptly paid up, I shall hand them to the proper legal officers to enforce their collection.

JOHN SHAW

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 40-3tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Rob't W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date; bond with two approved securities will be required. G. W. GODDARD, Adm'r

Sept. 1, 1857. 40-t3d

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof for the issue of new certificates in lieu of those originals which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1841.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1841.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer

Aug. 31. 38*3m

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the late dwelling of Solomon Kendall, dec'd, near High Point, Guilford County, N. C., on the 24th day of the ensuing month (September) 1857, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of six months, One Wagon, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Wheat, Oats and Hay; some Sheep and other Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, the property of said Estate.

Also, 146 Acres of Land, East of and within half a mile of the Town of High Point, of which about 100 Acres is wood land Said land contains one Dwelling House and some valuable meadow ground, ready for use.

Note and security will be required All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having debts or claims of any denomination whatever against said estate are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated

SEWELL FARLOWE, } Ex'rs.
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW, }

8th Month, 20th, 1857. 36*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COLUMBUS COUNTY
In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth ex. Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Phillip Coleman dec'd

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction